NOTE: The following checklist is offered as a first step towards developing curriculum development plans. GECCO provides aligned support, training and accreditation for the development for these areas of the curriculum through the OMEP UK *Early Childhood Education for Sustainable Citizenship Award. This includes progressively applied Curriculum Audits to structure the work at Bronze, Silver and Gold levels.*

| UNESCO Greening Schools Curriculum | UNESCO Objective for 5-8 year olds | Early Years Foundational Knowledge | Curriculum Addressed? |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Climate Science | | | |
| 1.1. Weather, Climate and Climate Change | Key idea: "Weather" describes daily experience, while "climate" describes weather patterns over many years | e.g. Identifying different local seasonal weather conditions, and also the different climates of countries around the world. | |
| 1.2. Greenhouse Gases | Key idea: Sunshine heats the earth's surface. | e.g. Identifying the physical effects of the sun heating a container of water, the extra warmth that we feel when entering a conservatory or greenhouse. | |
| 1.3 The Carbon Cycle | Key idea: The plants and animal life need clean air to help them grow. | e.g. Observing plant growth in different locations. | |
| 1.4 The Water Cycle | Key idea: Life for humans, animals and plants depends on clean water. | e.g. identifying when plants need watering and assist them when appropriate. Caring for the needs of animals and wildlife. | |
| 1.5 Avoiding Pollution and Conserving Resources | Key idea: Human activity affects air quality and water quality. | e.g. Identifying automobile soot on street signs, Involving the children in litter picking activities. | |
| 1.6 Renewable Energy | Key idea: Fossil fuels and renewable energy | e.g. identifying fossil fuels and alternative renewable energy supplies from wind and water | |
| Ecosystems and Biodiv | ersity | I | |
| 2.1. Natural Environments: Ecosystems and Biodiversity (Land and Ocean) | Key idea: Ecosystems are animals and plants in interaction with each other, | e.g. Observing and identifying the interactions of species in diverse natural environments. | |



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| 2.2 The Evolution of Biodiversity Through Time and in the Future | Key idea: Some animals used to live on our planet and are now no longer here (such as dinosaurs) | e.g. Learning about dinosaurs and more recently extinct and threatened species near where they live. | |
| 2.3. Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services | Key idea: We need nature | e.g. learning how the natural environment provides resources for food, clothes, houses, etc. | |
| 2.4. Human Relation to Nature: Domestication and Agriculture | Key idea: The food we eat comes from plants and animals. | e.g. Identifying different sources and production methods of food | |
| 2.5. Human-Induced Biodiversity Loss and its Consequences | Key idea: The impact of humans on biodiversity | e.g. Comparing the wild life populations of cities, rural and wilderness areas. | |
| 2.6. Reconnecting with Nature and Protecting Nature | Key idea: Human protection of nature is essential | e.g. Stewardship activities in support of local wildlife, providing bird tables, bat and bird boxes, bug hotels etc. | |
| Resilience Building | | 1 | 1 |
| 3.1. Social Impacts of Climate Change | Key idea: Weather patterns and climate affects us | e.g. identification of the impacts, and actions such as seeking shade and providing extra drinking water during a heat wave | |
| 3.2. Navigating Climate Impacts: Strategies for Safety and Resilience | Key idea: Climate change causes extreme weather | e.g. participating as a team in emergency drills for fire and floods | |
| 3.3. Climate Anxiety and Constructive Coping | Key idea: It is important to express our emotions | e.g. learning to identify and label basic emotions (happy, sad, scared, angry). | |
| 3.4. Strength in Interconnectedness | Key idea: Humans and other living things are dependent on the natural world | e.g. participating in conservation and sustainability activities that connect students with nature | |



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| 3.5. Urgency and Community Action | Key idea: Taking climate action is urgent. | e.g. Inviting community leaders into the preschool to explain their climate actions. | |
| 3.6. Tackling Climate Mis/Disinformation | Key idea: We learn from many different information sources | e.g. Identifying the differences between facts, fictions and opinions. | |
| Climate Justice | I | | I |
| 4.1. Contemporary Manifestations | Key idea: Climate events different groups in different ways | e.g. encouraging support and empathy for different groups such as the elderly, those in more vulnerable environments locally and abroad | |
| 4.2. Social Determinants | Key idea: Who we are and the circumstances that we live in can create more negative experiences | e.g. encouraging support and empathy for groups and individuals treated unfairly | |
| 4.3. Historical Economic and Political Processes | Key idea: Human actions in the past have long-lasting positive or negative impacts | e.g. celebrating past actions such as the Paris Accord | |
| 4.4. Transformed Futures | Key idea: We all have a role to play | e.g. involving the children in awareness raising or practical campaigns in supporting environmental sustainability | |
| Post-Carbon Economie | S | 1 | I |
| 5.1. Economic Growth and Development | Key idea: Resources are essential and often scarce | e.g. Identifying the difference between needs and wants and the importance of sharing | |
| 5.2. Circular Economy and Everyday Life | Key idea: There are better ways to deal with things that you no longer need | e.g. Involve the children in Recycle, Reuse, Repair, Giving, Sharing activities | |
| 5.3. Climate Change and Economics | Key idea: Different weather conditions can affect people's daily lives | e.g. identifying the effects of extreme weather on the availability of food items | |



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| 5.4. Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions | Key idea: Energy is required in everyday life | e.g. Learning about energy sources and the importance of reducing electricity consumption | |
| 5.5. Our Roles in a Post- Carbon Economy | Key idea: Care for our environment will contribute to our individual and social wellbeing | e.g. Celebrating the sustainable actions of the preschool, local. National and international community | |
| Sustainable Lifestyles | | | |
| 6.1. Engagement with Nature | Key idea: Human beings have an innate need to connect with nature | e.g. Providing regular experience of the positive impact of nature. | |
| 6.2. Renewable Energy Use | Key idea: There are different sources of renewable energy existing naturally (such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, marine and bioenergy) as an effective alternative to fossil fuels | e.g. Identifying, painting, drawing and modelling renewable energy technologies. | |
| 6.3. Responsible Consumption | Key idea: Material possessions do not bring a lifetime of happiness. | e.g. Differentiating between needs and wants, learning about overconsumption | |
| 6.4. Sustainable Living Spaces | Key idea: Everyone needs sustainable living spaces | e.g. Learning about ingenious indigenous housing from around the world | |
| 6.5. Sustainable Mobility | Key idea: There are different forms of transportation. | e.g. Producing a tally of the forms of transport used by children and staff, identifying more sustainable alternatives | |
| 6.6. Sustainable Diets | Key idea: S ome people do not have enough food while others eat too much. | e.g. Supporting campaigns for healthy diets and for famine relief | |
| 6.7. Sustainable Waste Practices | Key idea: Sustainable waste practices aim to keep materials in use for as long as possible | e.g. Engaging children in the development, promotion and management of a preschool community competition on the most innovative idea for the reuse of a household product that commonly wasted. | |



Notes: